

THE DEMANDS
THAT YOU'VE
GIVEN THE
UNIVERSITY



DO YOU REALIZE THEY'RE
IMPOSSIBLE,
SHAMEFUL,
INSULTING?



IS THIS
MULTIPLE
CHOICE ?



The most successful occupation yet held at this University took place over two days between 1pm Tuesday last and 3pm Thursday in the Chancelry building. Angered by the hostile response of staff members on Faculties and by the refusal of the Board of the SGS to consider important sections of the 10/10 Committee Report, students resolved at a mass meeting on Tuesday 3rd to hold a vigil outside the Chancelry building in peaceful protest against the intransigence of senior academic and administrative staff, and against the fact that despite calls for the charges to be dropped the University, via the long arm of the law, is proceeding with criminal charges against 27 students.

A group of about 100, out of a meeting of about 250, moved to the Chancelry and were soon met by the Vice-

Chancellor and the academic registrar, checking to see that no disturbance was imminent. For about half an hour students engaged the Vice-Chancellor in heated but non-productive debate over the activities of the Board of the SGS and having received no satisfaction from the interview, resolved that if an opportunity arose to enter the Chancelry without any violence on their side, they should seize the opportunity and occupy the building. To the amazement of all present, as the Chancelry was secured like a fortress at least on the ground floor, two students managed to enter the building and open the doors, bolted and barred against student activists, and students once again saw the inside of that building which houses top administration officials and in fact directs the running of the University.

Once installed in the Mills Room, students resolved to take over the whole of the Chancelry building, and proceeded to secure the exits against invasion by security guards, police or even irate staff. A meeting was called for 8 o'clock that night, at which non-professorial staff were invited to express opinions on the provisions of the 10/10 report, and was attended by about 200 people, who after much debate resolved to remain in the Chancelry until the Standing Committee of the Board agreed to meet students to discuss the Board's refusal to consider those sections of the 10/10 report which alone offered a possibility for real student participation in the determination of course content and assessment - namely, sections 6.2.7-20, 7.8, and 8.6 of the report.

Having secured the

Chancelry building, the students attempted to escort remaining administrative staff from the premises. All but one man, Mr John Mitchell of Property and Plans, left the building. Mr Mitchell having crept into the building under the cover of darkness, locked himself in on the third floor, presumably to protect precious admin files from marauding students, and refused to leave for the 48 hours of the occupation. Mr Mitchell's action brought the students under attack from certain sections of the press who alleged that the man responsible for the internal security of the University was being held prisoner by students. In fact, students offered Mitchell food, which he refused, preferring to get his dinner sent up on a string from a colleague outside the building.

The Deans of the Faculties in a meeting

LETTERS & NOTES

Dear Editor,

On reading the last sheet on the departments of the ANU entitled "Don't Let Police Ruin Your Education", I was struck by the completely incorrectly based opinions on the psychology department. As all psychology students who have been on the liaison committee must know, students ideas and complaints are listened to, considered, and never irrationally ignored, and I have yet to hear any psychology student even hint that they are being told "repugnant" or even illogical ideas. Every first year student is told emphatically that intelligence and personality tests are culturally biased, and thus there is no basis for the comparison of aboriginals and us on these tests. Whoever wrote the paragraph was obviously badly misinformed and unfortunately did not make a single pertinent comment.

Roxanne McAndrew,
11nd Year Psychology.

Dear Sir,

Congratulations to Tim Morris (Letters



Woroni, 2/9/74) for his expose of the atrocities committed by Zionists in Israel. It is reports like Tim's that show us how biased commentators on the Middle East really are.

I can't remember having read in the Australian Press that elderly Arabs wear "nothing but underwear" in Israel. Keep it up Tim.

However, I do remember that as far back as 1972, Tim was claiming that Israel was the immoral antagonist of the conflict. Amazingly, his letter states that he "once believed and even mouthed the propaganda of Zionism."

Perhaps he was referring to his childhood recitals from the Old Testament at Sunday School.

Nevertheless, it is good to see that Woroni attracts contributions from reporters that have the foresight to judge a situation before searching for the facts, and then, proving that they were right anyway.

Yours in amusement,
Ian Levy.

STOP PRESS

A course in Exam Preparation and Skills is being conducted by members of the Counselling Services and some academic staff and will consist of a series of six 1½ hr sessions, beginning on 16 Sept. 1974.

Session times are as follows:

a) For Science Students

Mon & Thur	7.30 pm - 9.00 pm
Mon & Wed	4.30 pm - 6.00 pm
Wed & Fri	10.30 am - 12.00 pm

b) Others

Mon & Thur	7.30 pm - 9.00 pm
Tue & Thur	10.30 pm - 12.00 pm
Tue & Thur	2.00 pm - 3.30 pm
Mon & Wed	10.30 am - 12.00 pm

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Enrolments close Friday, 13 Sept 1974.

some of our
1974 Graduate
recruits



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AUSTRALIAN PUBLIC SERVICE

intervention

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THE TREASURY, CANBERRA VACANCIES FOR GRADUATES IN TREASURY

Graduates are required for a number of vacancies in research and investigation work in Treasury, Canberra, in 1975. Details of the graduates sought, with the likely aspects of work in the general area of Australian Government financial, monetary and economic policy, are given below:

First or Second Class Honours Degree in Economics, Commerce or Arts (Economics Major)

- (1) Fiscal policy; assessments of economic trends and resources; general taxation policy.
- (2) External financial and economic policy including balance of payments; Australia's membership of International Monetary Fund, and similar institutions; economic aid to developing countries.
- (3) State finances; local and regional development; financial assistance for developmental projects.

Degree in Economics, Commerce, Law or Arts

- (1) Administration of banking and insurance legislation; foreign investment in Australia; investment overseas by Australian enterprises.
- (2) Legislative and financial aspects of social expenditures, e.g., social welfare, education, and health.
- (3) Advice on financial/economic aspects of land, sea and air transport operations; internal and international communications; assistance to rural mining, manufacturing and power generation schemes.
- (4) Operation and regulation of government accounting; preparation of Budget.
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Degree with Mathematics or Statistics Major

Provision of actuarial advice on life insurance, pension and similar schemes.

Salaries

Selected candidates would be appointed as permanent officers of the Australian Public Service, eligible for normal Public Service salaries, allowances and benefits. Currently, minimum levels of salary at entry range from \$6,250 to \$7,423 p.a., depending on level of degree.

Prospects

Promotion in the Service is on merit. Prospects are excellent; most graduate entrants achieve a salary exceeding \$8,000 p.a. within two years of entry.

Further Information

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OR
Assistant Secretary,
Management Services,
Treasury,
CANBERRA, A.C.T. 2600

OCCUPATION

the next morning with the Vice-Chancellor, decided to offer the occupiers a meeting with the Standing Committee, provided that they left the Chancelry building immediately and sent only the Students' Association Education Committee to represent them at the meeting. In an atmosphere of intense hostility, with the knowledge that unless they agreed with these terms police action was imminent, students informed the Vice-Chancellor that no such agreement could be made without the consent of a large number of students. Consequently a second meeting was called for 8 o'clock on that night (Wednesday) at which about 150 students were present. It was decided that in order to show their willingness to compromise from a position of power the students would agree to send the Students' Association Education Committee to the meeting with the Standing Committee and would vacate the Chancelry allowing normal business to continue on the first three floors, but would remain in occupation of the Mills Room.

Early the following morning, students met to discuss what position should be taken by our negotiators in the meeting with the Standing Committee. The following motions were acceptable to the majority, and it was agreed that they should form the basis of the Education Committee's proposals to the professors:

1) That the Board accept that until such times as the Board of Faculties Statute comes into effect that the Students Association Education Committee be invited to be present at all Board and Standing Committee discussions on the questions covered by the Board's desirable objectives.

2) That each Dean initiate staff/student participation on a basis of equal representation in the determination of course content and assessment... and that Heads of Departments be requested to co-operate in this project on

the understanding that there will be a comprehensive appraisal and report on the operation of this before second semester, 1975.

3) That the Academic Registrar should... bring to the Board's attention changes which have been adopted and Departments or units in which it appears that little or no progress has been made, and that the Deans likewise inform the Faculties.

4) If in 1974 a majority of students in a unit agree amongst themselves that they do not wish to have a compulsory formal examination and agree on a reasonable alternative... but where the teachers... do not agree to the alternative, then the Board will ensure that the students who submit the alternative assessment will not be penalised for their absence from the examination.

4) That the information referred to in (3) above be conveyed by Deans to their Faculties.

5) That the results of experimentation be assessed by the Board not later than the end of first semester 1975.

Shortly after the Education Committee had left for the meeting, students remaining in the Chancelry were amazed and amused to learn that the Vice-Chancellor and members of the Standing Committee were causing a fuss over the student occupation of the tea room on the fourth floor, in the Mills Room Foyer. Incredibly, to be told that a group of senior academics could put a meeting of such seriousness at stake over a tea room, particularly when the tea room in question was not the only one in the building, and in fact there was only one administration official working on the fourth floor. Students offered to make tea for that official, or to let her into the tea room to make her own tea, but were not prepared to give in to petty requests by petty-minded offic-

ials who refused to recognize that the students representing the occupiers had made any compromise at all in agreeing to give up most of the Chancelry building.

After much scurrying to and fro, with students being called to the office of the Secretary to account for their troublesome behaviour, the Vice-Chancellor apparently saw reason and allowed the meeting to go on.

At a large meeting at 1.30 the Education Committee representatives told students what had been achieved at the meeting with Standing Committee. The instant reaction of most students present was that nothing had been achieved, that they had once more been handed a sop by the academic Board and that they should no longer accept such compromises. It seemed that to leave would be to give up all they had gained in occupying the Chancelry, thus most were in favour of ignoring the Standing Committee's resolutions and remaining in the Chancelry. After it was presented to the occupiers that by staying they gave up all hope of ever entering into negotiations with the University bureaucracy again, and that they would merely achieve eviction by the police, it was reluctantly agreed that there was no course open, in the face of threatened intimidation by the University, than to leave.

What the Standing Committee recommended to the Board:

1) To ask each Dean, having seriously considered the measure proposed in part 6 of the 10/10 Committee's Report, to arrange, as a matter of urgency, for experimentation in his Faculty with measures designed to ensure that any disagreement between students of a Department and the Head or staff of that Department can be settled suitably and fairly and that the conflicting views are fully considered.

2) That Heads of Departments be asked to co-operate fully in this

experimentation.

3) That the Academic Registrar report to each meeting of the Board, details of the extent of progress achieved in departments and units.

Clearly these proposals, which were accepted with only minor amendments by the Board, are very far from satisfying the demands of students. In fact the first proposal is merely a watered down version of the motion passed by the Board in April ('That heads of departments be invited to experiment with better forms of consultation between staff and students on course content, with a report to the Board at its July 1974 meeting...') and recognises that the Board has ignored its own earlier motion entirely. The last proposal puts the date for any need to account for their actions back for a year. Academics may rest easy that they will not be disturbed again if the Board can help it, for a year at least, and never if they can get away with it.

As a result of their actions last week, students have shown that they can compromise from a position of power, but it has finally been shown that such compromises achieve little within the University structure. After months of backing down we are back where we were at April, in terms of success within the academic hierarchy. Far greater success has been achieved on the individual unit level, and by far the most important result of the campaign so far has been the growth in strength of the movement for a more democratic university, and the great solidarity which has grown up among the devoted students. No longer will it be easy for the opposition to the Education Campaign to claim that it is the work of a small minority of stirrers. Among the people presently involved in the campaign are large numbers of science students, of first year students, and of people who formerly were not to the fore in organisation.



REMEMBER CHILE

UN COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS UNMasks CHILEAN FASCISM

A piercingly cold wind was blowing from the Strait of Magelland and the island's temperature had dropped to just 37°F on that rocky moss-covered terrain.

The area is enclosed by a double row of barbed wire and towers with emplacements of heavy-caliber machine guns. Holding their submachine guns at the ready, grim-faced soldiers were watching over hundreds of prisoners shivering in the cold because of their meager clothing.

These scenes were part of a report by ABC television, the U.S. outfit. They're not part of an old documentary film showing Dachau or Buchenwald. They show Dawson Island, located on the southernmost end of Chile.

When the UN General Assembly proclaimed the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, on December 10, 1948, it sought justice and equal rights for individuals and peoples whose rights had been violated by Nazi Germany in a barbaric and unmerciful manner during the years immediately preceding and to morally put a stop to the possib-

ility of fascism gathering strength there or in any other place in the world.

The right to life, liberty, nationality, freedom of thought, opinion and speech and the right of the peoples to govern themselves and to find their own way of life were among those mentioned in the Declaration.

By means of the UN Commission on Human Rights and by international agreements, they tried to establish a mechanism capable of insuring the application of these rights; and, as was to be expected, given the fact that colonialism, neocolonialism, and capitalism prevailed in two-thirds of the world, the Commission was drawn into constant and intense work on behalf of justice.

Just a week ago, the Commission on Human Rights listened to the voice of the Chilean people represented by Hortensia Bussi de Allende, who condemned the repression unleashed by the military junta and said that its repressive actions since the coup against the Popular Unity Government "have gone beyond the worst times under Hitler."

Through a detailed exposition of crimes, tortures and violations, this world organization learned about the repression "with a genocidal character"

which the Chilean people are suffering now. This accusation was authenticated by countries of such different types as Holland, the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Sweden and Italy, among others.

It was proved that the thousands of prisoners who barely have survived the abuses, tortures and "illnesses" on Dawson Island, in Chacabuco, the Esmeralda ship and in other concentration camps and prisons located in Chile are guilty of no other crime than having been "taken" by the people to become part of a democratic government in Chile.

Cuba requested immediate action on the part of the Commission on Human Rights to end the repression. On February 28, it was announced that the Commission had demanded that the Chilean military junta put an immediate end to all kinds of violations in a message addressed to the military quadrumvirate that cruelly usurped power on September 11, 1973.

The message pointed out that the Commission "has analyzed with profound concern the numerous reports coming from various sources, accord-

ing to which flagrant and massive violations of human rights have been committed in Chile."

The message, presented to the Commission by its Chairman, Felix Enmarcora, from Austria, was approved by the majority, while Italy and Holland reiterated their request to have a fact-finding commission sent to Chile, which is now under the fascist boot.

While this topic was being debated at the UN, the illegitimate government in Santiago sentenced eight officers to 30 years in prison and gave five others death sentences for having opposed the September 11 military coup.

In Argentina, Chilean resistance made known the latest murders and the methods of torture practiced on the prison ships at Valparaiso port. From the Chilean capital, General Leigh (one of the four strong men of the junta) recognized that "excesses like those of Vietnam have been committed."

It also expressed special concern for political, social and cultural figures who "could be in imminent danger," such as Luis Corvalan, Clodomiro Almeyda, Enrique Kriberg, Pedro Felipe Ramfrez and Anselmo Sule.

The situation does not need fact-finding commissions. The crimes are

daily, obvious, pathetic and barbarous. The junta intends to justify them through the institutionalized lie and by the reactionary and chauvinist hysteria of unadulterated fascism, as defined by Ricardo Alarcon, Cuban UN Ambassador.

This is why the Commission on Human Rights has condemned them, and this is, without doubt, an important victory of the Chilean people, who with courage will, as their President, Salvador Allende said, "sooner rather than later" crush fascism forever.

CHILEAN JUNTA APPOINTS FORMER SS COLONEL HEAD OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE BUREAU

The Chilean junta announced the appointment of Walter Rauff as director of the National Intelligence Bureau on July 3, its first appointment in the formation of a new government.

Rauff's previous experience makes him particularly qualified for the job. A colonel of the SS under Hitler in 1942, he was in charge of mobile-gas chambers for the Central Office for the Security of the Reich, and responsible for the executions of some hundred thousands of Jews in Poland, Yugoslavia and the Ukraine.

Rauff was then sent to Tunisia, where he directed the security police. In December of 1942, after failing to gather 2,000 Jews in Tunis for forced labor, he organized a huge police raid, during which troops invaded the synagogue.

From 1944 on, Rauff was head of the security police in Milan. After the war, he escaped to Latin America, and went into business in Punta-Arenas, Chile. The Supreme Court of Chile refused to extradite him to West Germany in 1963, based on a Chilean law which forbids prosecution for crimes after a period of 15 years.

CHILE JUNTA DESTROYS ELECTION ROLLS TO "ELIMINATE ABUSES"

Chile's military government ordered the destruction in early July of the country's electoral registers which contain the names of the four million people eligible to vote in national elections.

A spokesman for the junta said that the 24 tons of documents were destroyed because the government of elected President Salvador Allende, which was overthrown by the military last September, had introduced thousands of fake names onto the rolls to improve its position in congressional elections.

The spokesman said that a study on methods to avoid abuses in voting registration would start "in a few years," and that registration itself, when it came, would take "a long time."

MORE EVIDENCE OF RESISTANCE IN CHILE: FACTORIES BURNED

Secret Chilean resistance committees are growing in number, and at different levels, they are halting production, sabotaging machinery, and punishing industrialists who employ harsh measures against workers. There is hardly a factory, farm, university, or high school that does not have one of these grass roots resistance organisations.

In May, for example, two major acts of sabotage destroyed vital centers of Chilean monopolies. The fire in the fruit-processing plant at Rancagua, the most modern in Chile, and the burning of the Yarur textile store demonstrate how Chilean workers are resisting the military dictatorship despite the difficult conditions imposed by the repression and terror.

The Yarur textile works were expropriated from the owners and controlled by the workers under the Allende government. Under the name "EX-Yarur", the factory supplied the people with high quality cloth at a low price.

For several days after the coup there was armed resistance to the junta; however, with the military takeover, a campaign of brutal repression against the textile workers was begun. In December, the junta returned the company to its former owners.

Implementing a policy of vengeance, Amador Yarur, the owner, fired all the union leaders. But resistance committees are active in various parts of the company.

The Yarur fire, which occurred in the early morning on May 30, 1974, was so large that it required a twelve-hour battle to bring it under control. Official sources claim that the cause of the fire is unknown, but the deployment of troops afterwards indicates that the dictatorship knows the motive for the fire.

JUNTA TO RULE CHILE FOR FIVE YEARS - "PERHAPS LONGER"

Underground central labour union stages spot strikes.

The Chilean regime has announced that Junta chief Pinochet will be the "chief for the nation" for the next five years. In a formal statement, Pinochet proclaimed that the Junta will rule for at least another five years, "and perhaps longer".

At the same time Pinochet declared that the state of emergency in Chile will continue for another unspecified period of time. The state of emergency has been used for the past 10 months to justify all repressive measures as well as the bloodbath against all non-fascist forces immediately following the September 11 coup.

Now the junta is ordering new repressive programs in the universities and high schools. "Political re-education" for all teachers and professors is being instituted, and the purging of university and high school students has begun. Already, 40,000 students have been expelled from the educational institutions in the country.

In the midst of repression, however, over 150 "spot strikes" have taken place at various individual factories since the coup.

According to a meeting of ex-officials of the Chilean Central Labor Union (CUT) in Stockholm, last week, these strikes are no longer just spontaneous,

rather the underground CUT has found ways to organise these small-scale work stoppages.

"Much of what we hear makes us hopeful and proud," explained Luis Figueroa, former chief of the CUT. "For example the 'spot strikes' which are carried out under the guns of the military are proof of the will to resist shown by Chilean workers in spite of threats of death, torture, and prison."

DEMONSTRATE ON SEPTEMBER 11 AGAINST CHILE REPRESSION

On September 11, 1973 right wing elements of the Chilean army and police force overthrew the three-year-old government of Salvador Allende and launched a drive to eliminate representatives of the working class, militant students and the poor peasants from Chilean political life. Since the coup tens of thousands of people have been herded into concentration camps and tortured and executed. Thousands remain in these camps today.

During the three years after the election of Allende's government the workers,

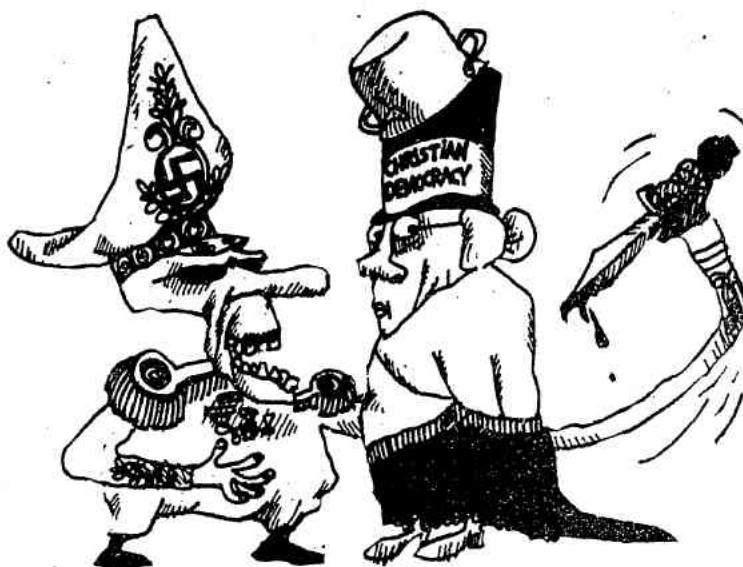
peasants and students had been fighting with increasing persistence for the implementation of effective measures to tackle urgent problems such as unemployment, inflation, poverty, inadequate housing and other matters. These demands were increasingly met by resistance and obstruction on the part of the wealthy, aided by the US government and companies such as ITT and Kennecott.

The problems faced by the workers and other poor people in Chile could only be attacked through measures which aimed at redistributing the wealth of the country, so that all received enough to live on instead of a few receiving great wealth, while the majority lived in poverty. The mass of workers, peasants and students favored such measures, as is shown by their election of the Allende Government. However, the wealthy minority was prepared to use any measures, including mass murder and torture, to cling to their position of privilege.

In order to stop the drive by the workers and poor people toward a more just society, a series of attacks was launched against the Allende Government, culminating in the coup of September 11. But the instigators of the coup knew that the removal of Allende was not enough in itself, the drive towards social justice was deeply rooted in the hopes of the masses of workers, peasants and students. For that drive to be broken, those hopes had to be dashed. Consequently, after the coup the military began a systematic round-up of all who had supported, led, or had been associated with any of the struggles of the oppressed. Thousands of workers and poor people were arrested and imprisoned without trial. Executions were commonplace. Survivors later reported seeing defenceless political prisoners gunned down in batches of 50 at a time. In some poor sections of Santiago incidents such as the execution of every man on one block took place. Clearly the leaders of the coup wanted not only to overthrow Allende, but to intimidate the majority of the population into subservience through the use of mass terror.

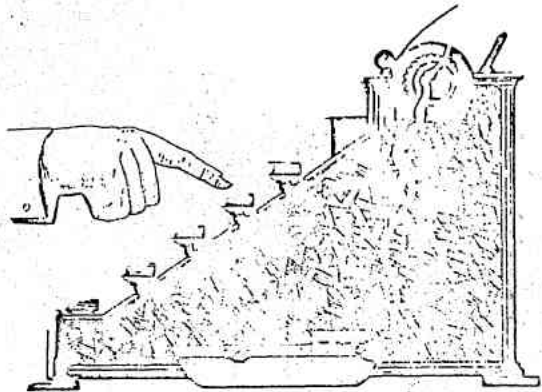
Today thousands of people still rot in the junta's prisons for the 'crime' of voicing their opinions in favor of a more just society, they are subjected to torture and execution. Their ranks are still being swelled by people indiscriminately arrested from among the workers and the poor.

It is against such practices and for the right of the Chilean masses to decide upon their own political future in a democratic manner that we call for this demonstration on September 11, the first anniversary of the coup.



THE FASCIST JUNTA IN CHILE

MUSIC BOOKS & FILMS



THE GREAT GATSBY (Civic 1)

This is a film about which much could be said, as it is a film which attempts to do a lot. A faithful reproduction of F. Scott Fitzgerald's novel of the same name, it tells the story of 'a man who has everything,' yet is thwarted in his attempts to capture what he really wants. Gatsby's efforts to re-create the past leave him in a world of impossible illusion, and his supposedly idyllic high-living is contrasted often with the mundanities of more ordinary existence. Yet Nick Carraway, in the only compliment he pays to Gatsby, says "They're a rotten crowd. You're worth the whole damn bunch put together." Despite his illusions, there is a substance in Gatsby's life which is lacking from the lives of those around him. This is but one of the many strains of irony which are the strength of the novel, and which we developed convincingly throughout the film. The symbolism, of such things as cars and lights, is particularly important, and, though at times overdone, is in general as the novel's author must have intended.

The presentation of characters, in this case a difficult task, is on the whole successful. Robert Redford, as Gatsby, is perhaps the least convincing, and portrays only one facet of an intricate personality. The depth, restrained power, and potential violence of the Fitzgerald character are lacking, and I cannot but feel that the director is cashing in on "just another pretty face." I was reminded constantly of Orson Welles' for superior performance as Citizen Kane, a similar character type. Mia Farrow, as Daisy, the lost love of Gatsby's former years, is more convincing, and creditably presents the flitting, indecisive young woman, vacillating between husband and lover, present and past, unable to cope with either, and willing to accept anything. Perhaps in her there is a pragmatic realism to provide further contrast to Gatsby's dream world. Bruce Dern, as Daisy's husband, Tom, and Sam Warterton, as Nick, provide successful support, and do much to portray the reality of what lies under the facade of glamour. Nick, the neighbour of Gatsby, and the cousin of Daisy, and so placed in the position of intermediary between the two, fulfills also the role of narrator. Competent screenplay, with the accompanying minor but necessary alterations to the novel limits the clumsy authorial intrusion, and allows the film to proceed more smoothly than does the novel. The role of Nick is better served by using him as a character than as a narrator.

Of the other characters, Lois Chiles is good as Jordan Baker, and Scott Wilson, playing Mr Wilson, the quiet, subdued, garage-owner, is also worthy of mention. His dogged, semi-maniacal pursuit of his wife's killer, brings home the full irony of the climax, as the full circle is turned, and so many "ifs" become actualised. This scene is fairly typical of Jack Clayton's direction, which attempts a buildup of subtle innuendoes, but which is prone to slip from the sublime

to the ridiculous, from what is tasteful to what is heavy-handed. However, as this is also a trademark of the novel, it is perhaps not an important failing in the film, and does little to damage what is a good film, if not a great work of art.

Peter Whitney.

Crying in the Garden - Suzanne Holly Jones. Outback Press, 1974.

Suzanne Holly Jones is an adventurous young woman; perhaps the last. Her *novella extremis*, 'Crying in the Garden', is some sort of personal amalgam; an attempt at a clever rope in of fragmentary realities that just fall short of rubbing psyches with Zelda Fitzgerald, Lawrence Durrell, Leonard Cohen and Michael Dransfield.

Unfortunately for the holiday-cum-virginal reader, the mixture smacks of the planned obsolescence syndrome; a style that may have been valid for thirty or so pages in an undergraduate periodical groping for a dope culture feedback, but as a submission to the grub level of commercial press and the logical extension, the reader, her book is sadly lacking.

Lawrence Durrell's *Alexandria Quartet*, which stands as her obvious technical pace-setter, is a judicious alloy of the selective frame-shot technique. Miss Holly Jones (minus hyphen) crutches along on the format, but tends to forget that the fragmentary photographic angle must have both substance and subject. Somewhere in her private consciousness she possesses both quite stoically, but her syntactic representation is far too lax to net any common identification or generally communicable meaning.

Art in itself is all quite cool and inviolate, but it would seem obvious that if an author intends to publish - thereby offering his or her works to the general public in the consumer valence - that he or she should drastically pre-edit the prospective work on exactly this level. If Miss Jones wants to be a species of literary Gauguin, she should find some medium that could conceivably convey her artistic aspiration in realistically reciprocal terms.

We all dig screwing, dope, opium, and Islamic groovers, but I do feel the book could do with a more valid platform. Any scrofulous little head with a vague smattering of neo-sensibility could have written this 'book' and come out on the winning side. Junkies and libertines could possibly find time to admire the obliqueness of her references, but even the sub-culture might find themselves a trifle bored.

Paul Brosgarth.

Of late there has been a notable rise in the popularity of the American "Country Rock" genre and nowadays those of us in the know are loath to be seen without a liberal sprinkling of cowboy music in our impeccably tasteful disc collections.

Tragically, last year's passionate love affair with Lou Reed, David Bowie and Co. has left us terribly terribly sophisticated "Turkey in the Straw" just ain't on after 1973 decadence. To cater for the new bourgeois intellectual uncarved block embracers several polished country rock groups have emerged.

The Eagles recently released album "On the Border" (Asylum) fits this genre like a faded pair of Levi's. Lyrically, it seems to be an attempt to modernise some of the themes articulated in their successful "Desperados" album. Whereas in "Tegula Sunrise" the youthful all American cowboy rides into the sunrise on his beloved horse after a night on the town with his gal, the young all-American

grease monkey "pulls away slowly, feelin' so holy" in his beloved car, in "01'55". As a matter of fact you get pretty good value 'cos *The Eagles* chuck in songs about many of your eternal country subjects eg. Love 'em and Leave 'em "Already Gone", love'em tender "The Best of my Love", love 'em and lose 'em "Is it True" and "You never cry like a Lover" and a bit of fuck-the-world-I-just-can't-handle-it-no-more "Good day in Hell" and "On the Border". But mostly they sing about love.

Musically the album is of an undeniably high standard - tight and well produced. They depend heavily on the heavy use of drums to give their music life and this simple method works well. Unfortunately, familiarity breeds contempt in this case so if you are acquainted with their previous albums *The Eagles* and *Desperado* you may find their rather unprogressive style a little tired.

Keith McNeany.



Stephane Grappelli

Canberra Theatre, Fri, Sept 20

Bookings: Theatre (497600); Bouchiers; Swing Shop (Woden Plaza) — from \$3.90 plus fee. Party Bookings 491723.

Presented by Clifford Hocking and Kym Bonython
Flying British Airways and TAA, staying Lakeside.

RAPE

Rape is sexual intercourse without consent, or violent sexual aggression by a man (or men) against a woman (or child). Rape causes mental and physical damage.

WHOSE FAULT IS RAPE?

Because of the persistent myth that most women secretly want to be raped, and thus get what they want, a woman is usually blamed for her rape. Men are often excused for their sexual aggressiveness because of their "uncontrollable" sex drive. (This, too, is a myth. In Menachim Amir's study* of 646 rape cases it was found that 71 per cent of the rapes were planned. This premeditation reflects something quite different from a spontaneous, "uncontrollable" urge.)

Basically, rape is the fault of our cultural emphasis on "sex and violence" now an American idiom like "love and marriage." Many newspapers, magazines, and books encourage people to groove on sadism by graphically illustrating incidents of sexual violence.

RAPE AND RACE

It is a common but false assumption that most rapes are by black men against white women. In Amir's Philadelphia study, 93 per cent of all rapes were carried out by black men against black women or white men against white women. Only 4 per cent were white men against black women and only 3 per cent were black men against white women.

RAPE AND THE LAW

Officials estimate that there are four to ten times more rapes committed than reported. Why? The legal system represents the white, male-dominated status quo, and rape cases are no exception. A woman who wants to prosecute for rape can usually expect little help from either the police or the courts. Often in rape trials the defence tries to show or suggest that a woman has a "bad reputation," to put on trial her character rather than the offense of the defendant.

(This is not the case in robbery trials, for example.) She will often be assumed to be lying, she will have to face the rapist again, and she will have to relive the rape.

Some detectives view rape charges as a woman's revenge: "If she thinks she's pregnant, she'll go for a rape charge" or "The prostitute's check bounced, so she claimed she's been raped ...ho, ho, ho."

When a woman doesn't resist, but instead succumbs to being raped in order to avoid being both raped and severely beaten, she is often assumed to have consented. In one case we know about a detective took the woman aside to proposition her himself (he probably expected her to "consent" again).

Some hints from "Stop Rape", a pamphlet put out by a womens group in Detroit: If you're being attacked in an apartment, building or hotel, don't yell "Help", yell "Fire". If you're in an elevator, press the emergency button. If you're being followed on the street, go up to a nearby house (break a window if necessary).

Learn to recognize car and license plates. If you hitchhike, make sure the doors have handles on the inside and know how to get out of the car quickly.

Knives are dangerous to use against someone stronger than you since they can be turned against you. If you want to use one, hold it down around your hips and use it underhand, not overhand. Practise kicking - you can reach further with a kick. If you have one punch to land, make it count. Try distracting the attacker's attention - throw something like a tissue or a glove. *Don't be afraid to hurt someone who's hurting you.*

WHAT TO DO IF YOU HAVE BEEN RAPED

If you have been raped, you should immediately go to a hospital or doctor. Your concerns are three-fold:

- (i) Venereal disease. Most hospitals will give rape victims preventative penicillin.
- (ii) Pregnancy. You can wait six weeks after your last period, get a pregnancy test, and arrange for an abortion if necessary. Less anxiety is involved if you take estrogen, which, if taken within twenty four hours of intercourse, will prevent the implantation of the fertilized egg. The estrogen drug (diethylstilbestrol is the most commonly prescribed) makes you nauseated and uncomfortable for the five days that you take it and may have unknown side effects. These factors have to be weighed against the dangers and anxiety of pregnancy.
- (iii) Lacerations. If you are bruised, cut or even just generally shaken up,

WHAT WE CAN DO AS WOMEN

"But if you don't prosecute, what do you do with your anger?" asked a woman at a conference on rape in New York. Someday we will have women rape squads and will be so strong that we won't be attacked as much. Someday we will have free medical care and more sympathetic doctors. Someday we will be able to retaliate, to either send rapists to rehabilitation centres (not prisons) or humiliate them by beating them up.

But what can we do now? Being mentally and physically prepared may help us not to panic. Talking with other women about their experiences may be useful. Having thought about what we would do if raped - (would I try to talk to the guy? About what? Would I fight? may really help a lot.

Each rapist is different, but some women have tried talking to their attacker, have tried somehow to make contact. One woman screamed at a guy to say something, anything, so that you may want to get a checkup.

If you want to prosecute, you need to call the police immediately; don't change clothes or take a shower and wash away the "evidence". You should prepare to feel as though the police are raping you again. They will interrogate you, make you go through every detail of the action (which side did your pants zip on, where did he touch you, etc) and in general make the experience very humiliating.

In some cities only the city hospital will see you, and you may have to wait two or three hours before a gynaecologist shows up. Since the gynaecologist will probably be a male, he may have little regard for the revulsion that you might feel at being handled by a man just after being raped.

she'd know he was human. He started talking about where he grew up and what his life had been like, after which he raped her anally so that she wouldn't get pregnant. Another woman managed to talk a man out of murdering her. You shouldn't expect to talk yourself out of rape, but establishing human contact may keep worse things from happening.

Sometimes knowing ways to fight (such as judo or karate techniques) can give us confidence and help us to defend ourselves. Too often we don't feel able or aren't willing to hurt another person. One woman who was being choked to death saw a knife within reach but couldn't bring herself to stab the guy who was trying to kill her. On the other hand, another woman fought off an attacker who had succeeded in killing other women and survived eighteen stab wounds.

If you've been raped, call a friend for help. If a local womens centre has formed a rape squad, call them. Women who have been raped and have talked about it afterward are apt to feel less guilty and ashamed, because they could express their anger and discuss the crime as something that happens to many women, than those who keep it a secret and have to carry it alone. We must help one another to feel and express this anger, since failure to do so can have serious consequences. One woman who was raped was severely depressed for six months until she could finally express her rage at what had been done to her.

It is not the police, the courts or men who will stop rape. Women will stop rape.

Reprinted from "Our Bodies Ourselves", a book by and for women.



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The Bulletin, 1930